Numb. 235

THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

THURSDAY July 27, 1738.

Bonum eſt Laudari; ſed praeſtantius eſt eſſe laudabilem. Seneca de Benefic.

Mr. Timothy,

YOUR Correſpondent in his Letter dated *July* the 17th and publiſhed in your laſt Gazette, exhibits, without the leaſt Ceremony, a very mean Character of, and ſtrongly inſinuates great Weakneſs of Judgment, in all the Gentlemen, excepting Mr. *Mowbrey*, who practiſe Phyſick and Surgery in this Town! Many of whom are Perſons of undoubted Probity; and ſome juſtly ſupport no inconſiderable Character, for their Skill and Abilities, in the uſeful Science they profeſs.

I muſt therefore, in Juſtice to the Gentlemen of that Profeſſion in this Place, beg leave to aſſure him, that his Information has been very falſe, upon which he preſumes to aſſert, that Mr. *Mowbrey* ſtood alone in the Practice of Inoculation for ſome Time: Whereas it is notorious, that within *four* Days after Mr. *Mowbrey* commenced this Practice, Mr. *Burleigh* inoculated ſeveral Negroes with the like *happy ſucceſs*. How then with any Truth can he be ſaid to have ſtood alone for ſome time? Surely, this learned Advocate for Inoculation forgot, when he paſſed ſo outrageous a Compliment on his *new-Acquaintance*, that ſuch a Conduct is, in *Horace*'s Words,

Scurrantis ſpeciem praebere, profeſſus Amicum.

The Succeſs attending Mr. *Mowbrey*'s Practice, was no Inducement to ſome, who have ſince happily perſued the ſame, at firſt to fall into it, as this Writer affirms; for none of them, even thoſe of the meaneſt Pretenſions to Reading and Erudition, but were as fully apprized of the many Advantages flowing from Inoculation; and every intelligent Perſon muſt know, that the Succeſs depends very little upon the Inſuſion of the variolous *Miaſma*, or pocky Venom, into the trifling Wound; but rather wholly upon a previous and skillful preparation of the Subject to be inoculated, and a judicious Exhibition of ſuch Medicines as the different Sexes, Ages and Conſtitutions may require, under the ſeveral dangerous Symptoms occurring in the different *Stadia* of this Diſeaſe: Which is the Office only of a skillful Phyſician.

If then, the Succeſs of this Practice depends ſo much on the Phyſician's dextrous Management of the Sick, it follows, that he, and he only, who is capable of treating this Diſeaſe judiciouſly, is the only proper Perſon to *inoculate*. But every one, who hath in the leaſt applied himſelf to the Study of Medicine, muſt know, how difficult it is rightly to order moſt epidemical Diſeaſes at their firſt Invaſion; how they have baffled the Endeavours of the ableſt Phyſicians; & how cautious in ſuch Caſes all prudent Practitioners have ever been in their Adminiſtration of Medicines. The *Small-Pox* indeed is no new Diſeaſe; but then does it not vary very much in different Years in the ſame Climate, and does it not require very different Methods of Cure? If ſo, was it not prudent, generous and highly commendable in the *ſettled* Practitioners in this Town, to endeavour at finding out, and gaining ſome Knowledge of the *Genius* of the Small-Pox of *this Year*, before they commenced Inoculation?

And this certainly was the principal Reaſon, why they declined its ſo early Practice, and which could proceed from nothing, but their being actuated by a Spirit of Generoſity and Benevolence to their Neighbours: For whoever is capable of treating this Diſeaſe rationally and ſucceſsfully, when got in the natural Way, muſt have the ſame, if not better ſucceſs, with his inoculated Patients. But however this may be; *Happy* was it for the firſt Inoculator, that the ſeveral Practitioners, Inhabitants of *Charleſtown*, were conducted by ſuch virtuous Principles!

It may be preſumed, that the early Practice of Inoculation has been fatal to many; for by this Means, the Number of Sick was exceedingly increaſed; the Air more ſtrongly impregnated

pared with the Infection; the Diſeaſe rendred more malignant in its own Nature; and many, no doubt, ſuffred for want of proper Attendance, occaſioned by the Hurry and Multiplicity of Buſineſs. Whereas, if that Practice had not been ſo early begun, there was a great Probability, while the Number of Sick, in the natural Way, was but ſmall, of ſtaying, by prudent Precautions, the Progreſs of the Diſtemper: But this being effectually prevented, by the great Numbers inoculated, in the Space of a few Days, whereby the Diſeaſe was rendred more epidemick, and conſequently attended with greater Difficulty and Danger; the ſettled Practitioners, who had ſhewn a kind Concern, and whoſe Breaſts glow'd with Love and Affection towards their Neighbours, Friends and Relations; who had hitherto declined the Practice, deſpiſing the Gain which might accrue from it; and who being Men of eſtabliſhed Characters, and conſequently under no Neceſſity, to embrace ſuch an Opportunity, of thruſting themſelves into Buſineſs; theſe Men, I ſay, now thought it full time to commence Inoculation, and accordingly did ſo, equally *happy* in their Succeſs with thoſe, who had gone before them.

And indeed, how they could well anſwer it to their own Conſciences, which ought to be guided and conducted by rational Motives and Principles, had they inoculated earlier, I do not ſee, when the Diſeaſe was mild, and a Stop in all probability might have been put to its Progreſs. They would, in theſe Circumſtances, have been ſo far from deſerving the Character of honeſt and prudent Men, that the thinking part of the People muſt have judged them to have been baſely avaricious and eſtranged from all the tendereſt Sentiments of Humanity.

Philalethes Philanthropos.

BOSTON, April 3.

A Paragraph of a Letter from Jamaica *to a Merchant of* Note *in this Town.*

Jamaica, Febr. 13, 1737 8.

'We hear by a Letter from Capt. *Maccollough* from *St. Jago de Cuba*, via *Carthagina*, to Mr. *Henry Crawford* of this Place, that he had been detained there three Weeks on Account of the Preparations made by the Spaniards in Order to take *Georgia* and *Carolina* this Spring, that 4000 Men are already arrived from old Spain, and that 6000 were every Day expected at the *Havannah* from *Mexico*, That they were ſupplied with Ships and Proviſions by the *French*; the *French* having this laſt Year Exported from *Cork*, near 70,000 Barrels of Beef, which it's thought chiefly was deſign'd for this Expedition

'The South-Sea Factors here have Letters from the other ſide, corroborating the ſame thing, which Letters will this Day be communicated to the Preſident ——

'A Spaniſh Sloop is now in Port here under Pretence of being put in by Streſs of Weather, but it is generally believed that She came for Intelligence, who it is ſuppoſed will be Embargo'd here. The Kingſale Man of War, Capt. *Dent*, has been to the *Havannah* in order to demand the Ships that were lately taken by the Spaniards; he ſent his Lieutenant Mr *Watſon* on Shoar, who was immediately confin'd that Night, and the Boat's Crew ſent on board one of their Men of War, and the next Day he was ſent with the Men on board their own Ship. The Governor told him to depart immediately, that the Ships were condemned, that he had a Maſter at Home to anſwer for his Conduct, that he would not return any of the Ships taken, and that he had given the King of Great-Britain Credit for them By which it's generally believed we ſpeedily ſhall have hot Work.

'By Advices from Curacoa we hear that the Dutch had lately retaken one of their own Veſſels, and burnt a Spaniſh Guarda De La Coſta; two Sloops were likewiſe ſent out there to Cruiſe on the Main, with Orders to deſtroy all that oppoſe them. A Man of War is now there, and another is daily expected We believe this may be depended upon, as Mr. *Cox*, Factor at *St. Jago de Cuba* has fully wrote to the South Sea Agents here, confirming what Capt. *Maccolough* wrote Mr. *Crawford*.

Yeſterday we had another Veſſel from Jamaica, by which we hear, that an Embargo is actually laid upon all Veſſels in that Iſland, on Account of the Danger they apprehend themſelves in from the prodigious Preparations making by the Spaniards at the Havanna, where 'tis ſaid they are collecting together a Body of 10,000 Men.

BOSTON, May 1.

By a Veſſel from the Bay of Honduras, we hear, that as one of our Sloops was entering into the Bay, ſhe was purſued by three large Pettiaugers full of Spaniards, and the Maſter of the Sloop ſeeing they would ſoon be up with him, encouraged his Men to defend themſelves and Veſſel, ſetting before them the wretched Captivity they would ſuffer if taken, and the probability there was of beating off their Enemies, if they behaved as *Engliſhmen* uſed *formerly* to do. This Speech ſo encouraged the Men, that they took to their cloſe Quarters, reſolving to defend themſelves to the laſt, and were immediately boarded in three different Places, but they quickly cleared the Deck, and kill'd ſeveral of the *Spaniards*, who finding ſuch hot Work, fell aſtern, and three of the Rogues had the Impudence to attempt to get in at the Cabbin Windows, but they were ſoon diſpatch'd, and ſent Paſſengers with *Charon*; which ſo diſheartened the reſt of the Villains, that they all put off from the Sloop, which our brave Fellows obſerving, immediately iſſued out of their Quarters, fired their Swivel Guns into the Pettiaugers, and kill'd them abundance of Men. By this brave and bold Defence, our gallant Countrymen preſerved their Veſſel and their Liberty, which we publiſh with Pleaſure, as well for their Honour, as for the Encouragement of ſuch as are expoſed to the like Aſſaults, by a parcel of ragged and daſtardly Scoundrels, who have no Commiſſions, & are generally very ill armed.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 11.

Extract of a private Letter from London, *via* Boſton, *dated March* 10, 1738.

"The Merchants have now ſo vigorouſly apply'd to "Parliament for Redreſs againſt the Spaniſh Depredations "that 'tis generally believ'd there will be Ships of War "fitted out on that Expedition, to demand Satisfaction and "make Repriſals. The 17th is appointed by the Houſe "to go upon it. The Sailors have rais'd their Wages al-"ready upon the Expectation"

Ulm, Feb. 1. *O S* Yeſterday a ſad Accident happen'd in this City, the Particulars of which are as follow. The ſame Day at 8 o'Clock in the Morning, the Burgomaſter, Harſdoffer, went to the Council Hall, and as ſoon as he enter'd, fir'd a Piſtol and kill'd the Burgomaſter de Beſſerer, who ſate in his uſual Place before the Table; a Thing ſo unexpected ſtruck the other Members with ſuch a Panick, that moſt of them fell from their Seats to the Ground: When M. Harſdoffer had committed this Action, he went to the Round-houſe and deliver'd himſelf a Priſoner, and in the Evening was carried under a ſtrong Guard to the Town Priſon. Nobody can tell what induced him to kill his Collegue; yeſterday he ſhew'd not the leaſt Regret at it, but ſaid ſeveral Times, *that if it was to be done again, he would do it*; To Day he ſeems to be in a better Diſpoſition, and even expreſſes ſome ſorrow for killing the Burgomaſter, and pities his Widow, who is with Child.

Dublin Journal, April 11. And the Daily Advertiſer of the 10th, mention from London April 1 and 4. On Tueſday laſt, upon the Report of the Evidences relating to the Depredations of the Spaniards, Mr. Pulteny moved, that as every thing was fully proved to the Satisfaction of the Houſe, that His Majeſty might be adreſſed to declare War

War against Spain, and that his faithful Commons, as Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, would enable their utmost Endeavours to raise Supplies for carrying on the same, which occasioned great Debates (too long to insert here). Mr. Sandys, Mr. Wortley, Sir John Aubyn, &c. spoke to the same Effect.

Extract from the VOTES *of the Parliament of* Great Britain.

March 3, 1738. A Petition of divers Merchants, Planters, and others, trading to, and interested in the British Plantations in America, on behalf of themselves and many others, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that Application was made to this House, in the Year 1728, against the many unjust Seizures and Depredations, that had, for several Years preceeding, been committed by the Spaniards in America upon his Majesty's Subjects, whilst they were carrying on their fair and lawful Trade in those Parts; upon which Application, this House came to a Resolution, 'That from the Peace concluded at Utrecht, in 'the Year 1713, to this time, the British Trade and Navi'gation, to and from the several British Colonies in Ame'rica, has been greatly interrupted by the continual De'predations of the Spaniards, who have seized very valua'ble Effects, and unjustly taken and made Prizes of great 'Numbers of British Ships and Vessels in those Parts, to 'the great Loss and Damage of the Subjects of this King'dom, and in manifest Violation of the Treaties subsisting 'between the two Crowns,' and that this House was pleased humbly to address His Majesty thereupon; and that the Spaniards continuing their Depredations on the British Subjects, and no Satisfaction having been obtained for those before committed, a farther Application was made to this House in the Year 1730, complaining of the great Interruptions given by the Spaniards to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and their cruel Treatment of the British Subjects; and that this House, having again taken this Matter into their Consideration, and examined into the same with the utmost Deliberation, came to a Resolution, that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, 'That 'He will be graciously pleased to continue His Endeavours 'to prevent the Depredations of the Spaniards for the 'future: to procure full Satisfaction for the Damages already sustained; and to secure to the British Subjects the 'full and uninterrupted Exercise of their Trade and Na'vigation, to and from the British Colonies in America,' which Address was presented to His Majesty accordingly: and representing to the House, that the Spaniards have paid so little Regard to his Majesty's most gracious Endeavours, that they have continued their Depredations, almost ever since the Treaty of Seville, and more particularly last Year have carried them to a greater Height than ever; they having arbitrarily seized several Ships, with their Effects, belonging to His Majesty's Subjects on the high Seas, in the destined Course of their Voyages to and from the British Colonies, amounting to a very considerable Value; and that the Captains or Masters of some of the said Ships were, according to the last Advices of the Petitioners, and are, (as the Petitioners believe) at this time confin'd by the Spaniards in the West-Indies, and the Crews are now in Slavery in Old Spain, where they are most inhumanly treated; and that, that cruel Nation make it their Practice to attack and board all British Merchants Ships they meet with in the American Seas, under pretence of searching for Goods, which they deem contraband or not, according to their own arbitrary Will and Pleasure, contrary to the Law of Nations, and in manifest Violation of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns, and that by these unjust and violent Proceedings of the Spaniards, the Trade and Navigation to and from America, is rendered very unsafe and precarious.

Another Petition to the same purpose, was also presented to the House by sundry Merchants and Traders of the City of Glascow:

A third Petition from the Merchants trading from Leverpoole to the British Plantations.

And a Fourth Petition was also presented by sundry Merchants and Traders of the City of Bristol, further setting forth the great Losses they have sustained by the Spaniards in their Trade to America, humbly praying for Relief in the Premises. Which was referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr Timothy,

Since you have thought proper to refuse the Publication of my Letter for this week, to answer to that inserted in your Last, in order (as you say) to give room for fresh foreign News, you are desired to insert only the following short Paragraph (it being hereunto annexed, which will oblige many of your Readers.

I am, &c.

—Nor should I now trouble myself with the Controversy, had I not seen the Publick imposed upon by asserting so great an Untruth: For that great Advocate for Inoculation positively affirms, that Mr. *Boffet*, Mr. *Sterland* and Mrs. *Summerset* (who were inoculated and died) were previously infected in the natural Way. Now I expect by convincing him of one Untruth, he'll hence forward have the Modesty to desist troubling the Readers with more, and in order hereunto, that Gentleman himself, or any other Person not already convinc'd of the Truth, may enquire of Mrs. *Sterland*, nay of the Doctor himself who inoculated him, and of all the Neighbours in general, if Mr. *Sterland*, was not taken down and had the true Symptoms the 8th Day after Inoculation, including the Day on which he was inoculated, and not before. Now the Gentleman, if he knows any thing of the Matter, must allow as granted by all, that if the inoculated Person be taken even the 8th Day, it's allowed to come by Inoculation: And from hence I infer, if Proof be made of any Part of his Assertion being false, the whole thereof might meet with the like Fate, and as that relating to Mr *Sterland* is false, &c.

Custom House, Charlestown,

Entred inwards,

Brigt. Prosperous Sally, Peter Blake } from Anrigua.
Sloop Frances, Tudor Tucker }

—— Droitwitch, David Linn } from Philadelphia.
—— Nancy, Edw: Lightwood }

—— Ranger, John Harlburt from N-England.

Entred out,

Sloop Droitwitch, David Linn for Philadelphia.

Clear'd for Departure.

Ship Speaker, Henry Flower to London.
Sloop Dove, Ch: Sigourney to Boston.
—— Droitwitch, David Linn to Philadelphia.

EXPORTED from this PLACE since Nov 1, 1737.

Rice 34067 Barrels. Pitch 16588. Tarr 5322. Turpentine 818. Whereof 3982 Barrels of Rice to the Southward of *Cape Finisterre*.

TO BE SOLD at *Ashley*-Ferry, on Wednesday the 2d Day of *August* next, a Cargo of fine healthy Negroes, imported in the Snow *May*, *John Coe* Commander from *Gambia*, by *Jos: Wragg* & Comp.

NB. *To avoid any Hazard of the Small Pox, the Ship will not stop at* Charles Town, *but proceed directly up* Ashley-River.

Also Rum, Muscovado and Clay'd Sugars to be sold by the said *Joseph Wragg* & Comp.

TO BE SOLD on Wednesday the Ninth of *August* next, at *Ashley*-Ferry, a choice healthy Cargoe of *Gambia* Negroes, imported in the Ship *Princess Carolina*, *Wm. Johnson* Commander directly from *Gambia*, by *Hill* & *Guerard*.

NB. *To avoid any Hazard of the Small-Pox, the Ship will not Stop at the Town, but proceed directly up the said River.*

The LAWS of the Provinc of *SOUTH-CAROLINA*, in two Parts, containing both the Perpetual and Temporary Acts in Force and Use, &c. Collected in two Volumes, by *Nicholas Trott* LL. D. are to be sold by *John Dart* Esq; Commissary General, in Charles-Town.